

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

日二十月二年于丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANHUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON :- F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. NEW YORK :- ANDREW WIND, 183, Nas-

sau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND :- GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally :- BEAR & BLACK, San Fran-

CHINA: - Swatow, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & Co. Foochow, HEDGE & Co. Shanghai, LAME, CRAWFORD & Co., and RELL: & Co. Manila, O. Macao, L. A. DA HEIMSZEN & Co. - GBAQA.

### Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848, -and-

BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 25TH JULY, 1654 AND SIST DECEMBER, 1866,

> Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP OAPITAL, .... 80,000,000 RESERVE FUND,.....20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE. -- 14, Rue Bergère, Paris. LONDON AGENCY, -144, Leadenhall St., AGENCIES. - At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (ile de la Reunion,) Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, LONDON BANKERS. - Bank of England,

HONGKONG AGENCY,

Union Bank of London.

INTEREST ALLOWED N Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the offices.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ. Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings. Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND,..... 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. Deputy Chairman-AD. ANDRE, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. J. F. Cordes, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq. A. Molver, Esq.

James Greig, Esq. Hongkong,

Manager. EWEN CAMBBON, Esq. Shanghal, LONDON BANKERS, - London and County

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED N Current Deposit Accounts at the rate balance.

On Fixed Deposits :-For 8 months, 2 per cent, per annum per cent. 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Oredits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan. JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation,

No, 1, Queen's Road Bast. Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-'year ending on 81st December last, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, say \$3.75 per paid up Share of \$125, is payable

Warranta. By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES GREIG. Ohief Manager, Hongkong, February 17, 16 8,

## Intimations.

NOTICE.

MAN'S character should be judged from what it has been before, and by that means elegance or worthlessness can be discerned. A story should be judged by its true or false bearings, so that right and wrong may be distinguished. These remarks apply to the case in which Mesars Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak were, on the 27th day of the 10th moon last year (24th November 1875), slandered by Lai

years in Hongkong and have always been employed in representing Nam Pak Hongs in their transactions with foreigners. While their character stands high, their conduct is excellent, and they have for a long time back been respected by both Chinese and foreigners. They have not only not borne a name that is approaching to anything improper, but they have not in the course of all their actions done anything objectionable. Unexpectedly, however, slander came upon them unawares, but of course, when virtue stands high, repreach will come. They were therefore falsely charged by Lai Ming Chun's letter, which was void of all truth, with selling people for emigration abroad. They are indeed labouring under a false imputation from which it is now difficult for them to clear themselves. Our office, therefore, in punishing Lai Ming Chun for having done what he ought not to have done, orders him-and he consents—to pay the sum of \$600; the amoun of legal expenses; he has also by way punishment to pay \$25 into the Poor Box for the benefit of the Hongkong Poor. is further punished by having to pay the expenses of advertising in the Chinese and foreign newspapers in the Colony 800,000 three of each, for the period of one month, a notice which will bring before the public his sin in this defamation. Reparations like these will, perhaps, allay in a mea-

sure the indignation which Messra Tsang and Woo feel. When a man finds fault with others he ought in the first instance to enquire whether he himself is unblemished. Now Lai Ming Chun, as a man, is not one who is numbered among the gentry, nor is his name pronounced by the lips of the illustrious. Yet he falsely dilates in slanderous language and spreads diffusedly by word of mouth stories to the defilement and pollution of (the good name of) Messrs Tsang and Woo. It was right therefore that Messrs Tsang and Woo sought to sue him in the Courts of Justice, and he was on the eve of being punished by the utmost penalty of the law. Fortunately however, Mesars Teang and Woo's magnanimity is expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and they deal with people liberally; with that end in view; they therefore prefer, instead of punishing him, as he rightly deserves, to forgive him of the enormous crime of which he has been guilty. Having ceased litigation now, they have no resentment against any one, and by so doing, they cherish the friendly tie that exists amongst the Chinese clans. They have also shewn that in doing this they are flicting a levient punishment for the sake delay. of a great warning. They are indeed fully sustaining the benevolent principles of the

Tasing and Woo never grow less. THE UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING HERALD ~ (TSUN WAN YAT PO).

Hongkong, February 19, 1876. NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A SLANDER.

great men, and for this act of theirs, may

the happiness (or good fortune) of Mesers

HE principles of right or wrong will teveal themselves in course of time, and this saying is clearly set forth in the History of China. When undue reliance is placed on statements by word of mouth, s good argument is always wanting, and this is what the Book of Changes has always guarded people against. If a man is not guilty of anything seriously wrong, is it of I per cent, per annum on the daily likely that he will submit himself to be

With regard to Lai Ming Chun, he is indeed a bare faced fellow, and one who has no regard for anything. On the 27th day of the 10th Moon last year (24th November 1875), he slandered Messrs, Teangahun Yee and Woo Lin Tak by false. ly accusing them of being engaged in the nefarious trade of selling people for the purposes of emigration, and that in their transactions they were in fact kidnappers. And finally, he recorded the same in the Tsun Wan Yat Po, (The Universal Circulating Herald), so that Mesars Tsang and Woo had thought of sting him before the local authorities, so that he might be punished for libelling people's character. Fortunately for him, however, Lai Ming Chun learnt in time of his own wrong in slandering the character of good men, and now he has voluntarily consented to pay the penalty of bearing the legal expenses in the sum of \$600, and to pay also (into the poor box) \$25, for the relief of the Bong. kong poor; also, from his own funds, to pay the coats of inserting in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, three of each, for the period of one month, an article, in order to redeem himself from what he has been guilty of. But this, nevertheless, would not actually be sufficient to cover the enormity of his sin. The reason on and after FRIDAY, the 18th Instant, why Messra Tsang and Woo condescended at the Offices of the Corporation, where to these terms was because they had been Shareholders are requested to apply for advised by intimate friends, who urged that, inasmuch as both parties were Chinamen, how could they, Messis Tsang and Woo, have the heart to see him (Lai Ming

Chun) put in a gaol of the foreigner ! So

that it would be far botter that they should

### forgive him, but inflict a small penalty by way of a small warning. It so happened, luckily, that Means

Tsang and Woo's magnanimity proved to be as expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and it was thus that the matter was put an end to. This is sufficient to shew that Mesars Teang and Shun are peaceful and quiet men, and that they; have done a very good act. But Lai Ming Chun is a man who is very much conceited (lit.\* the night pedestrian who thinks a great deal of himself), and one who falsely dilates in satire and raillery. He began life in a very mean position, and is not of Mesers Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin a respectable family (lit. the descendant of Tak have been residing for more than ten the pure and white). While in a menial position, he, moreover, offends his superiors. Therefore it would not be arbitrary he to be banished beyond frontiers, nor would it be too much were he to be put to the sword (lit. under the thereon

> that he has escaped greater consequences. ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE. Hongkong, 19th Feb., 1876.

\* This has reference to a Chinese story, which in its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Bull story in Esop's Fables,-Translator.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COM-

PANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

TOTIOE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary Mee ing of Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRI-DAY, the 24th March, 1876, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 24th March, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board,

OLYPHANT & Co., General, Agents. Hongkong, March 6, 1876.

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. IVIDEND Warrants for the Dividend to Dec. 31/75, at the rate of \$10 per Share, can be obtained at the Office on or after 29th February. By Order,

D. GILLIES, No. 2, Club Chambers

Hongkong, February 29, 1876. In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE

Young, Deceased.

A LL Persons having any OLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd day of And all Persons being Indebted to the

said Estate are requested to Pay to the Undersigned their several Debts without STEPHENS & HOLMES

Solicitors for the Executors, 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 22, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE, Have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procura-

A. MAOG. HEATON. Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Copartnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokern at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY. A. G. MORRIS,

E. C. RAY. Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

NOTICE. TITE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Hanol. Mr. Constantin is authorised to sign by

procuration in Tonquin. LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

I HE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 20th day of March, 1876, at Noon, at the Cosmopolitan Docks, Kowloon,-Four Worthington Pumps.

Donkey Pump. Exhaust Pipes, Suction do.

TERMS OF SALE - Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7. 1, 7, All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

A Steam Launch will leave Peddar's Wharf for the Docks at Half-past Elevan

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctionser. Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

## Auctions.

TUESDAY. the 21st March, 1876, at Noon, on the

All that piece or parcel of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 584, and known as "Overbeck Court," situated in the rear of No. 9 Police Station, Caine Road, with the Six Messuages or Tenements standing

Annual Crown Rent, \$9.72. TERMS OF SALE .- One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. The Property to be at Purchasers' risk

on the fall of the hammer. For further particulars, apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

For Sale.

## CLEARANCE SALE.

AYLE & Co. will offer, on and after TUESDAY Next, the 18th Instant, the remainder of their Winter Prices, consisting of: Winter Costumes and Polonaises

Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas. Fancy Dress materials of all kinds Wool Plaids and Flannels. Silks and Poplins.

apl Fancy Wool Goods. Lace and Linen Sets. Scarves and Sashes.

Children's Dresses.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

## FOR BALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS. AT HONGKONG:-

and Offices lately occupied by Mesars A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Com-The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48. and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown rent, \$324. ham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony. Annual Crown rent, \$79.78.

Annual Crown rent, \$25. AT KOWLOONG !-

feet on the Praya, and with an area of 80,000 feet. Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

Settlement No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and com-

prises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, de-tached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servanta! Quarters and Outhotists. Area 1,064 Taubos of 86 square feet, Annual Ground rent, \$283.79.

House, Area, 554 Tsubos. Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum. Applications for purchase, or further in-

J. WHITTALL, T. G. LINSTEAD, 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FUR SALE.

## Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. The Steamship

"ARRATOUN APOAR, Capt. McTavish, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY Next, the 18th Instant, at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALOUTTA. The Steamship Captain Cowell, will leave the above Ports of SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, at 8 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2,80 p,m. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship DOUGLAS," Captain BURNIE, will be despatched for the above

Ports on SUNDAY, the 19th Instant, at Dayligh's. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 15, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL The Company's Steamship DIOMED will be despatched on or

about the 22nd Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, March 14, 1876.

FOR SHANGHAL Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

JAPAN. The Company's Steamship "NESTOR" will be despatched on or about the 22nd Instant.

4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, March 14, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling off Somenset, Cooktown, Cleve-LAND BAY, BOWER and KEPPEL BAY,

to land Mails and Passengers.) The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "QUEENSLAND," Captain CRATO, will be desparched as above on SATURDAY, the 25th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mo25

BTEAM TO YOKOHAMA. (Taking Vargo at through rates to HIQGO & NAGASAKI.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co, & S. S. will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Mongolia with the next English Mail. A, MolVER

Superintendent. Hongkong, March 16, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail. A. MoIVER,

Super Mendent, Hongkong, March 16, 1876.

## Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The A 1 Barque ... SPIRIT OF THE AGE, Captain Johnson, will have quick despatch for the above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, February 9, 1876,

## Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Clipper Ship "SYDENHAM."

FRANK BRISTOW, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A-1 American Ship RAY T. LEWIS, Master, will load for the above Port, and "LATHLEY RICH,"

will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.) The A.T American Ship "SAMUEL G. REED." WHITE, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have

quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK The A-1 American Ship: Wilkinson, Master, will load bere and at Whampon, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, February 1, 1876. FOR LONDON. ThelA 1 British Ship "SARAH NICHOLSON" 933 Tons Register, Captain

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

SELECEE, will load here for the bove Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 5, 1876.

will have quick dispatch.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO The A 1 British Ship "SHALIMAR," WALKER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Ship "NIGHTINGALE," PALMEB, Master, will load here

for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch, For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1876. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The American Ship MULLIN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early dispatch.

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, February 28, 1876.

For Freight, apply to

FOR PORTLAND OFFERSEN, Master, will load of the above Port, and The A 1 German Bark will have immediate dispatch. For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, February 28, 1876. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Ship "MARY WHITRIDGE,"

RUSSELL & Co.

CUTLER, Master will load have for the above Port, and will bave quick dispatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

FOR HAMBURG, The A 1 German Barque" 813 Tons Register, Captain AELMANN, will load here and

at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Agents. .

Hongkong, February 33, 1870,

Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION. LAND AND PROPERTY.

ANE, CRAWFORD & Jo. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

Premises,-

Now that he is only fined in so small a sum, it is indeed his good fortune

Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

Stock at Greatly Reduced

Wool Shawls and Cloaks. Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.

Boys' Suits.

INLAND LOT 82 .- The well-known House

MARINE LOT 111, WANGHAL - First-class INLAND LOT 591 .- Situated on the Bon-

FARM LOT 17. PORFOOLUM, adjoining Mesars Butterfield & Swire's premises. Manine Lor 4. - With a frontage of 100

AT YOKOHAMA!-Lors No. 6 AND No. 27 in the Foreign

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Flora Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine

formation, to be made to Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate.

200 Casks CLARET from BURDHAUX. LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

Malia

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES - MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

BOMBAY, ST. DENIS AND PORT LOUIS.

THURSDAY, the 23rd March 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. TIGRE. Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Fort for the above

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board unt 4 P.M. Specie, and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 22nd March, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
. Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Act ng Agent. Hongkong, March 15, 1876

## Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'s S. S. PATROCLUS, FROM LIVERPOOL.

CHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 20th March, for shipment per S. S. Nestor. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents. Hongkong, March 14, 1876.

FROM BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

TRENCH Steamer Asia having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding her discharge will be at

once landed and stored at their risk and expense. SIEMSSEN & Co.,

Hongkong, March 15, 1676. FROM CALCUTTA AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Flamingo having arrived, Consignees of Ordinary Singapore Oargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored by the Undersigned at their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Opium and Calcutta Cargo will be delivered from on board, and Consignees are requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. .Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense without further notice.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong, March 14, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

S. S. HOCGLY. NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per 8. "Euphrate," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby Informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their rick at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from Friday, the 10th Instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Optional Oargo will be forwarded on. unless intimation is received from the Consigness, before 4 p.m. To-day, request- Watt. ing it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after THURS. DAY, the 16th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Acting Agente Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

# NOW READY.

TENG SHUI; or THE RUDIMERTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHIMA. By Dr. E. J. Eiret. One Volume. Svo. Price.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Loctures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL, Second Edition. One Volume. 840. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messra Lane. Orawiord & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

# To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA, The Steamship "GUNGA," GARGEAU. Master, will be despatched to Manila on about the 26th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, March 17, 1876. FOR YLOILO VIA MANILA.

The Spanish Schooner Mericarchevaria, Master, will have quick despatch for the sboye Ports,

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Houghong, March 17, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA. The Spanish Steamer "LEONOR" will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 20th Instant, at 3 p.m., instead of the time previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 17, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Executors of the late Capt. L. Young to sell by Public Auction at the "London Inn," Queen's Road, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 22nd March, 1876, at Noon,-The FURNITURE, etc., therein, comprising-Chairs, Tables, Sideboard, Engravings, Gas Lamps, Bar Fittings, Pewter Mugs, Glassware, Wines, and

A Billiard TABLE, by Straple and Hughes.

2 Hhds. Beer. TERMS OF SALE,—Cash before delivery Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 17, 1876

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET. -Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY,

the 24th March, 1876; at 11 a.m., at H. M. Naval Yard,-Sundry Naval & Victualling STORES,

comprising :--Old Iron, Zinc, Glass, Hoses, Leather, Lignumvitae, Blocks, etc. Blue Cloth, Duck Flannel, Rage, Biscuit Dust, Implements, Cases, and Can-

One Ice-making Machine. One Washing Machine. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The lots, with all faults and errors of every description whatsoever, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Audioneer. Hongkong, March 17, 1876.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 16, Mary Whitridge, Amer. ship, 862, Cutler, Shanghai Mar. 10, Ballast. -RUSSELL & Co.

March 17, Margarite, British ship, 864, Owens, Sydney Jan. 8, Coal.—ArnHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

March 17, Villa de Rivadavia, Spanish brig, 261, Camus, Manila Mar. 8, Sapanwood, -Brandao & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 16. Chinkiang, for Canton. 16, August Friedrich, for Macao. 17, Hailoong, for Amoy, &c. 17. Esmeralda, for Manila.

CLEARED.

Sir Harry Parkes, for Taiwantoo. Thoon Kramon, for Bangkok. Emma, for Bangkok. Fyen, for Bangkok. Sarah Nicholson, for London. Centaur, for Portland (Oregon). Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne. Rajah, for Swatow. Portia, for Takao.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED .- Per Mary Whitridge, Mr C DEPARTED, -Per Esmeralda, for Manila, Mr D. A. Smith, Rev. Mr Buxions, and 324 Chinese (184 from Amoy, 40 from this

Per Hailoong, for Amoy, 2 Europeans. To DEPART. -- Per Centaur, 228 Chinese. Per Fyen, 18 Chinese.

shipping reports.

The Amer. ship Mary Whitridge reports! fresh monsoon throughout, latter part of

passage accompanied with rain. The British ship Margarite reports: light winds and fine weather throughout.

The Spanish brig Villa de Rivadavia reports; fine weather along the Luzon Coast, closing into the land strong N.E. winds and rainy weather.

CARGO.

Per Lombardy, for Londoni from Hongkong 6 bales and 8 cases Silk; Shanghai 823 bales Silk, 42 bales Pongee, 6 bales Waste Silk, 2 half-chests and 8 pkgs. Tea; Yokohama 158 bales Silk. For Continent from Hongkong 7 bales Silk; Shanghai 84 bales Silk; Yokohama 112 bales Silk.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATINUS. MAILS WILL CLOSS :-

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL- PRIDAY, Johe SO:-

Per Indian Mail Packet PENGUIN, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th Inst. Per Indian Mail Packet ARRATOON APCAR, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.= Per DOUGLAS, at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th list.

For MANILA Per LEONOR, at 2.80 p.m. on Monday, the 20th Instant, instead of as pre-. . viously notified.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:-For SINGAPORE, SOMERSET, COOK-TOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOW-EN, KEPPEL BAY, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, TASMANIA AND MEL-BOURNE.-

Per QUEENSLAND, at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, the 25th Instant.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET .--French Contract Packet TIGRE.

will be despatched on THURSDAY the 28rd Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom via Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Australia, New Zea-land, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria. The following will be the hours of closing

the Mails, &c. :-Wednesday, 22nd Inst .- :

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night. Thursday, 23rd Inst .-

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence. 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late (11.10 A.M. Letters (but Letters only) refuge in pretty, figurative, language. addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore may be posted on

payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until 11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closes ALFRED LISTER,

Postmaster General. General Post Office. Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

structions from H. M. Naval The English Contract Packet TEHERAN will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the

30th Instant. The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c. :-Wednesday, 29th Instant.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. 6 P.M. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night. Thursday, 80th Instant. A.M., Post Office opens for sale

of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence. 10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases. 10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents

extra Postage until 11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES 11.80 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom Via

Brindisi or to Singapore may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage. 11.50 A.M., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,

Postmaster General General Post Office,

Hongkong, March 16, 1876.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, March 19:--Daylight .- Douglas leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

MONDAY, March 20:-Cosmopolitan Docks. 3 p.m. - Leonor leaves for Manila.

9 p.m.-Meeting of Victoria Lodge. Shipping Orders regarding Optional Cargo ex Patroclus for shipment per Nesto must be obtained from the Agents not later than this date.

TUESDAY, March 21:-Noon.—Sale of " Overbeck Court." Goods per Flamingo undelivered after th

date subject to rent. WEDNESDAY, March 22:-Noon. - Sale of Furniture, &c.,

"London lnn," Queen's Road. Diomed leaves for London on or about this date. Nestor leaves for Shanghai on or about this date.

THURSDAY, March 28:-Noon.-French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, March 24:-11 a.m. -Sale of Stores at H. M. Naval

Noon. -General Weekly Sale by Messre Lane, Crawford & Co. 3 p.m. - Meeting of Shareholders of The Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.

SATURDAY, March 28:-Noon. - Queensland leaves for Singapore, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. Gunga leaves for Manila on or about this

THUESDAY, March 3):-Noon.-English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

SATURDAY, April 1!-8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer Begio leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco, Warrants against unclaimed Dividends. Bonus or Interests on Victoria Fire Insurance Co., to be presented before

this date. Saturday, April 18:-3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, April 22:--Claims against the Estate of Captain Lawrence Young, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

Claims against the Estate of Diederich Heimsoht, Querino Antonio Gutierrez, Martin Carroll, Dora Howard, and Henry Roberts deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

Monday, July 31:-Claims against the Estates of Gustav Toblet, Edward Parker, Edward Richard Handley, Kwong Tham, Lam Kok Cheong, Lee Ah Yon, Leung Sew Fan, Man Chan; and a Chinaman, name unknown, No. 11, deceased, must he proved on or before this date.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW Shipping.

3 p.m .- Penguin leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta. 3 p.m .- Arratoon Apear leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta. Diomed leaves for London on or about

this date.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow o the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.10 p.m.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

THE CHINA MAIL.

WE should think the Vicercy of Canton was one of the "mildest manner'd men. Constrained to tell an untruth, he hesitates to do so in bold words and takes An announcement that the Portuguese claim Macao is "startling to his hearing | "-so he says in the proclamation he has just issued. We have an inkling that, if England were to lose the greater part of her naval and military power. His Excellency would find himself equally "startled to hear" that Great Britain had claims to Hongkong, and would beto further adopt the words of his proclamation-"obliged to dispute the matter with them." But putting aside this latest specimen of Chinese finesse in diplomacy, it is pretty evident that affairs at Mabao wear a rather serious aspect. If the proclamation is worth anything, its tone clearly indicates a determination on the part of the Viceroy to proceed with the erection of the Customs' Examination House on Patera Island. "His Excelleney," it says, "considered it necessary that regulations should be at once drawn up for carrying into effect the prayer of the petition, from the Macao merchants, asking that the Customs' House might be established at the place in question and information to that effect was to be at once conveyed to the Governor of Kwangtung and to the Haikwan, so that they might be able to report on the regulations forwarded at the same time Altogether, it may be taken that the question of the rights of Portugal at Marao has been fairly raised, and the Government of that country cannot do better than to at once take steps to have it clearly and decisively settled. Twenty years ago Portugal could have forced China to acknowledge its claim to Macao with half the trouble and expense she would now be put to in doing so; every year will increase the difficulties, and if the matter mc30 be much longer postponed, China will probably be in a position to cope on equal terms with the armed forces of Portugal, and then the Chinese Government will certainly have a short memory as to Portuguese claims to "Celestial territory. In the event of a rupture between the two countries on the question just now, it is scarcely to be expect-Noon.—Sale of Pumps, Boiler, &c., at |ed that the Chinese Government would rely greatly on its military or naval forces to maintain its claims to Macao. We should rather expect to find the Government requesting its merchants and other subjects to withdraw from the "Holy City"; forbidding them to trade or have any communication with it, and doing all in its power to cut off the supplies of provisions to the place. Macao exists as it were on Chinese trade and Chinese supplies, and no doubt that if the "Celestials" were allowed and able to carry out such a course as

> WE have received a somewhat ponderous volume, in the conventional blue covers containing statistics of the Colony New Zealand for the year 1874, and abstracts from the agricultural statistics for 1875. New Zealand statistics do not, we imagine, form particularly interesting reading matter in Hongkong, and, if they did, the mass of figures presented in the volume are by no means inviting in appearance; but our readers need not be alarmed-we only intend extracting a very few of the general and It appears that the estimated population at the end of the year 1874 was 341,860, being an increase of 45 914 on the population of the previous year. The immigrants during the year amounted to the large number of 48,965 persons, of the names of clergymen. whom 25,830 were males, and 18,185 females; while the emigrants numbered in this issue. only 5,859, most of whom went to the Australian Colonies. Considering the number of the population the constabulary force seems rather a small one, numbering, as it did, only 702, but the Vo. in her imitation of foreign progress,

the one indicated, Macao would be

placed in a very serious position, al

though the Portuguese might not re-

linguish their hold on the Peninsula.

The Portuguese, by the way, appear to

be determined not to be found unpre-

pared in the event of a rupture. Naval

and military assistance is on the way

out, and as late as the 7th inst. the

Governor of Macao issued a proclamation

forbidding the exportation or importa-

tion of fire-arms, except under a license

from the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Above the portal of the Senate House at

Macao there is the inscription, placed

there more than two centuries ago by

Portuguese Governor, City of the

name of God i no more loyal one exists.

Ere long Macao may have to prove the

truth of this proud inscription in a very

practical and troublesome way.

lunteer force of the Island on the other hand is of considerable strength, consisting, altogether, of 5,464 men. The births during the year numbered 12,844; the marriages 2,826, and the deaths 4,161. Coming to the trade and interchange we find that the total shipping, inward, at the various ports of the Colony was 856 vessels of 399,296 tons, being an increase on the previous year of 117 in number of vessels, and 109 999 in the tonnage. The total shipping outwards was 822 vessels of 385,533 tons. The value of the imports was £8,121,812 against £6,464,687 in the previous year, and it is worthy of note that the value of the imports in 1874 was almost double what it was in 1871. It will be seen from the foregoing statistics that the Colony prospering exceedingly, and this fact, especially as there is now far greater facilities for communication between that part of the globe and Hongkong than there was formerly, will be a matter of interest and satisfaction to the residents in this Colony,

T will generally be regarded as satisfactory to learn that nothing whatever is known here regarding the rumour prefer to wait further news. lately mentioned as having emanated from a Mauritius journal, to the effect that our present Governor was likely to be transferred to the larger if not more of what to our ears sounded like a fife-band, important Colony of Mauritius. sibly some kind friend may have been working in the dark on behalf of Sir Arthur Kennedy, so that the way might be paved for the future appointment of as we are aware, in honour of the day, that able and experienced officer to the more lucrative post referred to. Be this as it may, there are no present fears o such a change; and in view of the good that has been effected in Hongkong during Sir Arthur's administration of the government, and of the large experience which he has acquired of our Colonial and municipal wants, it is to be hoped that the promotion hinted at will be deferred until such time as the grave questions now pending, affecting the commercial prosperity of the Colony, are placed on a more satisfactory footing.

No doubt a war with Corea would have been a very serious undertaking for Japan, but we Europeans, used to mighty armies and fleets, were inclined to look forward to the outbreak of hostilities between the two countries as not such very momentous event. The editor of newspaper, was, however, fully impressed with the gravity of the "situs tion," as is evident from the following outburst of pent-up feeling on learning the peaceful result of the negotiations!-"But a few months since and heavens were lurid and threatening, atmosphere was thick, and blood-red clouds appeared to be drifting towards us from the direction of the north-west. But happily, all has changed. The sky above is now transparently clear and bears to us from the south tidings of peace and good will, instead of the dreaded trumpet-call to arms." Well done the Japan Native Press!

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING

PRESS. The Press comments on an article in the Russian Invalide reviewing Asiatic events of international importance during year 1875, and says that this paper has fallen foul of England to some purpose. "In China, in Malaya, in Burmah, in Af hanistan, in Egypt, and elsewhere it pretends to find evidence in British move ments of deep and dangerous designs and quenchless thirst for conquest. Referrin. to the murder of Mr Margary in Yunnan, it remarks for instance, that in reality, it is only an episode in the long-continued struggle of England with China. England, anxious to weaken China, has never been at a loss for pretexts.

these false and foolish statements have their grave side. It matters very little indeed what the Russians choose to think of us, or how they interpret our movements. Not need there be any great anxiety felt with regard to the impression such an effusion is likely to produce in Europe, . T's Times points out, the story given by the official organ of the Russian Government is chiefly worthy of remark because

it will soon be published in such jurnals

as the Turkestan Gazette, copied into the

native prints of our Indian Empire, and

retailed, with rith additions from Oriental

fanty, in the bazaars of all the East." THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The Chinese Mail notices the notification by the Governor of Macao, against the inis portation and exportation of fire-arms, and asks whether the Portuguese authorities most interesting items from the book. think that the Chinese there are going to rise against them, but observes there is nos thing like precautionary measures. It also key Island (the smaller one) Siu-ma laogives the decision of the appeal case in reference to the prefix of "Reverend" to an honourable retreat."

LOCAL AND GENERAL

H. M. S. Thistle has been dooked at Kow-

A SCRATCH Match at cricket will be played to-morrow (Saturday), weather permitting, commencing at 1.30 p.m. The Band of the 28th Regiment will be in attendance.

By kind permission of Captain Bristow, Divine Service will be held on board the Sydenham on Sanday morning at eleven o'clock. A launch will go round the harbour to collect those wishing to attend.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Salgon, to the effect that a large steamer (no name given) is ashore at a place called Cecir de Mer, over a hundred miles this side of Care St. James; and considerable anxiety has naturally been felt during the day as to what steamer this somewhat ambiguous message could apply. No less than half-adozen steamers have left this port during the last six days, and as it is a most unprofitable and unsatisfactory thing to hazard guesses at identity in such matters, w

"Sr. Patrick's day in the morning" was made evident at a very early hour by meaus which perambulated the streets about 2 a.m. to-day. No public demonstration has taken place or is in contemplation, so far although a semi-private entertainment is reported as having been held in an empty store in Queen's Road, under the auspices of Father Cullen, on behalf of temperance principles, when the hall was tastefully decorated, and a number of soldiers and sailors passed a pleasant evening. We give a short notice of the patron Saint of Ireland n another column.

> SAINT PATRICE, THE APOSTLE OF IRELAND.

A Saint's day mostly marks, not the day of his birth but the day of his death, and it is generally accepted that the Apostle of Ireland finished his career upon earth on this day, the 17th March. It will perhaps surprise many of those who have been donning their shamrock to-day-or the little trefoil that Hibernians in this island are obliged to substitute for it-to learn the Hochi Shimbun, a Japanese native | that St. Patrick was neither an Irishman, nor a Weishman-nor even a Scotchman, but that the evidence goes to show that he was a Frenchman. He was carried captive into Ireland when about 16 years of age, and was a bond-slave for about 6 years. He had been brought up in the Christian faith. Having escaped to his native place, he was again captured, but after a very short bondage he managed to again escape. When in his own country he bethought of placid, the air is luden with pleasant the state of the land of his captivity. He odours, and a soft and gentle breeze dreamt he "saw in a vision of the night, a man whose name was Victorious coming as if from Ireland with innumerable letters. one of which he handed to me; and I read the beginning of the letter which ran thus, 'The voice of the people of Ireland;' and whilst I was reading the beginning of the letter I thought at that very moment I heard the voice of those who were beside the wood of Foclud-which is near the Western sea, and they cried out thus:-We entreat thee, holy youth, to come and walk still among us.' And I was touched to the very heart and could read no more and so I awoke."

The call was obeyed. Out he set for Ireland, and North and South, East and West profited by his teaching and preaching. It is generally supposed that it was a form of the Roman Catholic religion that, he taught, but there is much evidence to shew that the form of Church polity that h introduced was not that of the Italian Church, and that each of the 865 Bishops whom St. Patrick ordained was only a Bishop of one Church-or, in fact, a pres-

St. Patrick toiled in Ireland for more than sixty years—and if Irishmen cannot claim the apostle as a native of their country, they can at all events point to him as one who spent his life in its evangeliaation, and who succeeded in a most wonderful manner in planting the truths of true religion throughout the length and breadth of the land,

Macao.

A correspondent at Macao writes --"The Chinese proclamation published in the Chinese Mail, the translation of which appeared in the China Mail of yesterday, does not mention anything that may be construed to refer to an "Examination Office" in the Patera Island. It says that the boats will be examined at Lapa. The Viceroy after all quite agreed with the Governor to have a fiscal station at Monch o. For the rest the Viceroy only beats

According to the Chinese version publish-The Chung Nyvi San Fo has no editorial ed by the Chinese Mail it is clearly stated in the proclamation that the examination of The Universal Circulating Herald com- goo s (whether it be in an office or in boats ments on the peace between Corea and Ja- we are not prepared to say) is to take place It thinks that Japan is going too fast in Wan Tsai, an island known by the Postuguese as Paters or Lapa island.

Police Intelligence. (Before James Russell, Esq.) 17th March, 1876.

Leong San Yow, a Chinese woman residing in Wellington Street, was summoned by Lai Chun Fa, a servant girl owned by the defendant, for assault. The complainant stated that on the 15th instant, she was told to make toa, but as she had to get water to wash, she failed to do so in time. The defendant thereupon got hold of a rattan and beat her, inflicting some ugly marks on her legs and shoulders. She was sold to her for \$36. The defendant stated that she had a friend in the house and she asked the girl to make tea. She did not do os for two hours, and she beat her in consequence. Complainant had also stolen \$3 which she had placed underneath her pillow. The matron of the gaol having proved the extent of the injuries from which the complainant was suffering, the defendant was

HAWKING WITHOUT LICENSES. In view of this being time for the renewa of hawkers' licenses, a great many of them have been taken up in the course of the last few days for failing to get out new Some half-a-dozen of them were taken up to-day and were fined from 50 cents to \$1 each.

NUISANCE The Government night-soil contractor was summoned for neglecting to provide a proper number of boats to carry away the rubbish from the town. There were none at the wharves at Cleverley street, Gilman Street and Pottinger street on the-16th instant. The defendant urged that he had lost some oars and anchors by the wind. Postponed till the 23rd instant.

SUPREME COURT. IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION. (Before Mr Justice Snowden.) 17th March, 1876.

Gracia v. David, \$126.—This was a sui heard on the 7th inst. The claim was on s promissory note against the defendant, a gun-lascar. The defendant then urged that he had paid a portion of the money to the plaintiff through a Portuguese watchman in the employ of Mesara Sayle & Co. This witness was found to have been telling a lot of falsehoods and was sent to six weeks' hard labour, while judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs. The defendant and a witness of his named Isaac were told to come up last Tuesday to await the order of the Court as to their disposal. They failed to appear and a summons was issued for their attendance to-day, and they put in an appearance accordingly. His Lordship asked why they did not

attend last Tuesday. The defendant replied that he did not understand that he was to appear on that day, and the moment he received notice to do so he came at once.

His Lordship said he had been considering their case as to what he should do with them. As it was just possible that the defendant had paid the money to the watchman who had been sent to gaol as he stated, he would give him the benefit of the doubt. But he must know that the Court had power to send him to gaol for perjury, and if he was sent to trial before the mayistrate, he would get a much heavier punishment. His Lordship hoped he would not come to Court again to do the same thing He then asked the defendant how long had been in the service and he replied that he had been in the army 21 years. His Lordship thereupon observed that it was sad to see a man so long in the service guilty of a gross perjury, for which, his Lordship had a good mind to send him to He would now, however, forfeit his character to a certain extent. His Lordship observed that what he had said about the defendant applied to his witness Isaac, and he hoped they would not come before the Court again.

Mullin v. Afoo, \$24 - This was a claim for the value of ten cases of Kerosine oil sold to the defendant. His Lordship delivered judgment to-day. He said he had come to the same conclusion now as he had before, viz that one of the innocent parties who shewed neglect should suffer. He could have given judgment last Court day, only he did, not like to delay the proceed ings of the Court by referring to the authorities on the point. The debit-note appeared to be regular and the defendant had no knowledge that it was not so. Messrs Frazar & Co., the agents of the plaintiff having no suspicion of the Portuguese clerk did not take such care of the debit-note book as they might have done. Judgmen must therefore be given for the defendant The plain; iff urged the defendant ought to

have asked Nunes whether he had a right to collect the money His Lordship said the defendant had no means of knowing that it was incorrect, He had no suspicion whatever. If the negligence had been on his part, judgment

# China,

would have been given against him.

A Mafor in the employ of Mr Tyler, be applied to hasten the proceedings. The Consul assented, and a triple strap was in short, can readily turn their hand to brought in to slap the prisoner's face with; anything. The Chinaman's diet and dress but after a little further discussion it was are simple in the extreme—his wants are decided to remove him to the Che-haien's few and easily supplied, and he possesses the poppy, is that they believe it serves to yamen in the City. The mandatina all great power of endurance and patience. agreed that the evidence as to his identity. They, indeed, possess the elements of a and guilt was perfectly conclusive ; but as, great people. And what are some of the imported article. When the time comes according to Chinese law, a priminal must signs of progress in that country? I need

confess before he can be punished, he is to not remind you of the rapid advance she be tortured until he does so This will probably not take long, and the man will doubtless lose his head, rape being a capital offence in China. We are informed by Mr Medhurst that this is by no means the first offence of the kind committed on foreign children in Shanghai, and we therefore consider it our duty to make the matter public -Shanghai Courier.

# HELP FROM PEKING.

(The Friend of China.) In the course of the month we have been favoured by the presence of Dr. J. Dudgeon from Peking, who kindly consented meet a small gathering of friends of Society, members of parliament and others, at our office on Friday, the 17th ult. Dudgeon joined the London Missionary Society in 1863, and was immediately appointed to Peking, where he succeeded Dr. Lockhart in charge of the Missionary Hospital. He was formerly also physician to the British Legation in Peking, and a few yours after the reconstitution of the Tung Wen Kwan (the Peking College of Foreign Sciences and Literature) he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy and Physiology, the only chair as yet established in the Medical Faculty. Having been private medical adviser of several of the high officials of the court of Peking, Dr Dudgeon is intimately acquainted with the views and feelings of those great Chinese Statesmen upon the opium question. The interview at our office was therefore one of unusual opium question as one who had made long and careful study of it in circumstances peculiarly favourable for observation. the other hand, he could give direct and positive information as to the strong antagonism of the rulers of China against the opium traffic. Last year Dr Dudgeon inserted an article in the Peking Magazine. a monthly periodical in the Chinese language, giving an account of the production of opium in India, its importance as a branch of revenue to the Indian Government, pointing out the increase of production in Uhina, referring to the formation of an influential Anti-opium Society in England the issuing of prize essays on the subject showing the renewed interest that is being taken in this country in Chinese mattersclearly indicating the ignorance of people as to the enormous evils of traffic, nay, almost the fact of the existence of such a traffic; pointing out its inconsistency with our Christianity-triumphantly referring, for the encouragement of the Chinese, to our abolition of slavery in our own possessions, and at such a cost and our exertions in putting down slavery on both coasts of Africa, as well as the influence we had brought to bear on Portugal in the discontinuance of the Coolie Trade at Macao, suggesting various courses which might be adopted, and calling upon the government at the present opportune moment to take steps for checking so serious an evil. This powerful and plainspeaking article, of which we hope to be able to give a fuller account in a subsequent number, before it appeared in the magazine, wes submitted to some of the officials of the Toung Li Yamen (the Foreign Board), received their approval, and after its publication it created considerable sensation in Chinese circles. During the conference which takes place in regard to affairs of state at the commencement of each reign. the subject of Opium was under deliberation, and but for the death of the late emperor, the engressing concerns relating to the accession of the new emperor, especially the unhappy news of Margary's murder, threatening serious political com plications with this country, it was confidently anticipated that some action would have been taken by the Chinese Government in regard to his subject. Dudgeon, however, is thoroughly persuaded that the Chinese Government will revert to this business as soon as the way is clear. They suddenly and peremptorily put stop to the emigration of Chinese coolies to Cuba in spite of the existing treaty with Spain, and he is convinced that nothing

our opium trade. The extreme importance of his information will be at once evident. We have reason to hope that Dr Dudgeon will himself put into a printed form the valuable information he laid before us verbally. In the meantime, we have the pleasure of giving our readers Aryshire paper of an interesting speech by the doctor as Chairman of a re-union of his fellow-townsmen in Glasgow, by which it will be made evident that we have no overstated the interest of our own meeting. "I have been requested to speak upon China, but the difficulty in such an embarras de richesse is to select one of the hundred and more subjects which might interes you, and to say anything worthy of the subject in half an hour. The difficulty is whatto say, where to begin, but chiefly where ... We ought to be deeply interested in everything that relates to China. her progress, her civilization, trade, &c., for we have a great stake in the country. as witness our commerce in tea, silk, opium, &c. | and, moreover, China is even nov exerting a powerful though silent influence in the world through her productions and her emigration, and she is yet destined to become far more influential. They emphatically the coming race, -filling the United States, Australia, and the Straits Chief Constable of Her Majesty's gaol, was Settlements, and but for our distance and charged this afternoon (March 8th) with | the expense of transport, might ere this naving committed a criminal offence upon | have been competing, and successfully too. the person of Mr Tyler's daughter, a little against trade unions in this country ; in girl of only nine years old. The proceedings my opinion the bane, and what will ultimwere held in the precincts of the gaol, stely be the ruin of our country, if for no where a temporary Court was fitted up, other reason than by the diversion of our The details of the examination were what | trade and industries into the hands of other might have been expected, and pointed nations; and they might also have been conclusively to the fact of the offence having filling our houses and colonies with domesbeen committed. The prisoner was brought | tie servants. With the advance of educain and subjected to a searching examination | tion among ourselves and as a consequence by the three mandarins. He crawled about the difficulty of procuring domestic serthe floor, crying in the usual Chinese vants, it is not improbable that it will yet fashion, first vowing his entire innocence; come to this; and let me tell you that you then he confessed to having kicked the will find them industrious, frugal, ecolittle girl, and attributed her injuries to nomical, simple in their manners, inventive, that. This was received with a cry of polite, quiet, docile, obedient, and respectcontemptuous derision, and turning at last ful to their superiors. They are second to to Mr Medhurst the Che-haien asked him | no other people on the face of the globe in if, under the sircumstances, he would these traits of character: They make adpermit a little judicious punishment to mirable, thrifty colonists, industrious husbandmen, agriculturists, and florists, and

but fear withholds their hand from similarly

interfering in as summary a manner with

making in military matters—the establishment of arsenals, powder works—the building of gunboats—the purchase of ironclads guns, ammunition, torpedoes, &c ... the translation of foreign works bearing on these and kindred subjects-the establishment of schools for instruction in foreign languages, in sciences—the establishment of a central college at Pekin, with a staff of foreign professors, with which the other schools are affiliated, and to which they act as feeders—the educational mission to the United States, several batches of boys having already been sent to that country to pursue their studies. Among the signs of progress I should also refer to the appointment of legations and consuls to foreign countries, now about to be realized—a matter in their own interests and that of their subjects abroad, which has been strongly pressed upon them by circumstances—the introduction of steamboats, owned by Chinese, and engaged chiefly in the rice transport to the North thus dispensing with the Grand Canal, and saving great expense, loss and peculation -the resolution to begin the working of coal and iron mines, for which plant aid machinery are now wanted in their country -in laying off a short line of telegraph in the South, the outcome of the troubles with Japan in re Formosa, and once introduced, like everything else foreign, certain to be extensively adopted, and with coal and iron mining, the snorting iron horse is sure to speedily follow . . : In the case of Japan, the world was astonished by the conversion of a heathen emplre to interest. On the one hand, Dr Dudgeon European civilization in almost a day, and expounded the physiological side of the we have not ceased to gaze tremblingly at her rapid advance in material improvement afraid of a revolution upsetting the whole thing. We have been dissatisfied at the slow pace of the Chinese, and her slow rateof progress has been intensified by contrast with the rapid growth of the sister empire, inferior in extent, population solidity, and all the best traits of nationa character. Forty years ago we were confined to the factories outside Canton I now some fifteen-ports are open to us along the entire seaboard and inland on the greariver Yangtse. Our ministers are lodged in the Capital, consult with the members of the Chinese Foreign Office, which is com posed of the highest officials of the various Government Boards, and with liberty now of official intercourse with chiefs of departments. Right of audience was demanded, and although long delayed by reason of the minority of the Emperor, was at last granted, and although not everything that could be desired, has still had its effect in helping to overthrow old prejudices and break up the barriers of Chinese exclusiveness, pride, arrogance, and assumption of terrestrial supremacy. Christianity is also making progress. There are upwards of

10,000 Protestant converts, and probably

half-a-million or more of Roman Catholics.

that have prevented China from advancing

more rapidly—why has Christianity not

made more rapid progress? why is there so

much hostility between the Chinese and

Western nations, so much so that we seen

. . What then are some of the reasons

always on the brink of a war, and diplomacy and patience are strained to the very utmost to prevent a rupture? Well, there are in the minds of all weak nations natura objections against a higher and stronger civilization being forced upon them. There is difference of race, religion, language, customs, and manners, remoteness, &c. &c.; but I believe the root of the matter will be found in the unfriendliness of the people, and this again I have the greatest reason for believing is the outcome of the iniquitous opium traffic which has been carried on now for 100 years—admitted during the first twenty five years as "foreign medicine, with a slight duty, and during the next sixty as "foreign dirt" forced upon the Chinese by a system of smuggling and at the cannon's mouth, and during the last fifteen years as an "honourable" trade—a treaty right! And yet the consumption, sale, and native growth of the poppy are illegal. The whole nation, with the exception of a few well-informed officials, believe that we trade in it, because we desire to work their ruin. We are bent upon extending it at all hazards, and as the Times once asked, why should we stop in our march of improvement for India, simply because a distant country is injured by the trade? Indian finance is benefited to the extent of seven or eight millions annually and China is being ruined. trade that made the great difference between | for any State. Japan and China. Japan would not have it upon any account. Fortunately for the country of the Rising Sun, her first treaty with a foreign nation (the United States), contained no opium clauses; and it was impossible for us to insert such a clause in ours, both from the opposition of Japan and the example of the "Flowery Flag," and no advantage to us in Japan would be wrung out of the Favoured Nation clause, and are not we and the world at large, as well as Japan herself, now reaping the rich reward of the U.S. treaty! It was the U.S. too, allow me to say in passing, if I am not mistaken, that first inserted the clause for the toleration of Christianity in their treaty with China, and we here, too, had to follow suit. The high officials and people of the Flowery Land believe oplum, and the wars with England resulting from it, to be the cause of all their troubles. Our wars have demoralized the people, disarranged their finances, given rise to official corruption, and in this way have stimulated the native growth of opium. Were this traffic abolished there is almost nothing in the way of progress in the opening up of the country, and the facilitating of trade, that they are not, I believe, prepared to do i with its existence what Christian and philanthropist can wish for more facilities for trade extended to the

foreigner? Greater facilities for trade mean

greater ruin and poverty to the country. But

the Chinese, you will say, grow their own

opium, and our ceasing to cultivate and

import it would not benefit them and would

hurt India financially. Well, as I have

already said, the cultivation is illegal, and

the trade, except in relation to foreigners,

is forbidden. The government is opposed

to it imperial edicts are annually issued

against it, and yet it flourishes, and why

Because of the corruption and impressity

of the lower officials and their underlinge.

One excuse for their neglect to enforce the

imperial edicts against native cultivation of

keep the silver from flowing out of the

country, and diminishes the quantity of the

for battling effectively with the Indian

article, and if the conscience of the country | clal statement which notices Cameron's aris not then completely ruined, the native | rival at Benguella, on the 8th December growth will most assuredly be put down. believe the government has the will and the power. Why, only the other month the Viceroy of Canton was deposed for re-establishing gambling in that city, and the orders came from Pekin, and had to be obeyed. The most stringent orders against opium-smoking are in force at the present time in the army of the Viceroy of was such as to cause anxiety, and all the Chihli at Tientsin and Taku. The Chinese | medicines ordered by the physician who atwould repudiate the opium clause of the treaty to-morrow, did they not fear from the hospital dispensary. His followanother opium war, just as they have ers, who were numerous, and all natives of thrown overboard the Spanish treaty in Zanzibar, were accommodated in the old the article of the Cuban coolie trade, and Government house, and supplied with all they refused to treat with Peru except on | they required, to the amount of about £73. the clear understanding that the coolie On the 19th of December, Lieutenant trade should be abandoned. The chief | Cameron was received in Angola by Goministers themselves told our ambassador that the subject is never out of their thoughts, and that they are continually devising methods by which to extricate themselves from its flowing poison without at the same time offending us. In the last convention our merchants opposed an increase of the duty from thirty to fifty taels per chest. It is a foul blot on our flag and Christianity, and I fear we shall yet reap the reward, if we are not already doing so in dulness of trade and political difficulties ever and anon cropping up. China is magnificent country, and the grandest mart in the world for our commerce. One, think, has said, that the mills of Lancashire might be kept constantly at work making nothing but cotton cloth for stockings for the Chinese. And in the commerce of such a country Glasgow ought to have more than the lion's share in the development of her coal and iron resources and the opening up of the country by railroads and telegraphs. And yet our merchants pursue this shortsighted, suicidal policy, selling a drug which spoils their market for manufactured goods and shipping to China oversized and mildewed cotton stuffs. Some seem to look upon China as simply made for our merchants, and on opium as a means in the hand of Providence for diminishing the population and eventually sweeping the Chinese from the face of the earth. plan is succeeding only too well, and the foreign dirt" is annually transmuted into eight millions sterling in behalf of Indian

### India. (Friend of India.)

The small reduction in the rates of Indian postage which the Berne Conference has resolved upon, is but a step in the right direction, and the Bombay Gazette points out what it thinks should be the next step. "The great aim of Indian postal reformers should be to insist on the abolition of the Southampton service, which nobody in India wants, and to get the whole postal subsidy concentrated on the Brindisi line: By means of this change we should get our letters conveyed more quickly and at cheaper rates." The Indian public will probably agree with our contemporary that the Southampton mall service ought to be a thing of the past. It has ceased to be of any real benefit to this country, and while it is valued by nobody, it certainly keeps the Brindisi rates higher than they might otherwise be. If this view is correct, it follows that the Southampton mail service to India is no longer a benefit, but an evil and must as soon as possible be got rid of.

The Bill introduced by Sir William Muir into the Viceregal Council on the 15th instant, as a first step towards establishing a uniform coinage throughout the Peninsula, enables the Government of India to declare that a tender of payment of money in coin or for specified metal, issued by, or made for, any Native State, shall be a legal tender in British India; the power being limited certain restrictions. The coins Native States must be similar in fineness and weight to those of the Indian Government; the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices now extent and the equivalent value of the Imperial coin be inscribed on each in English. Native State must formally declare that the Imperial coin is legal tender in the territories subject to it, and must defray the cost of cutting and breaking counterfeit, or called-in, coin under the rules of the Government of India. The authorises the Native States to send proper The commerce and manufactures of our own | metal to a British India mint to be coined, country are seriously affected by the trade, and enables the Imperial Government to so much so that in one sense we might say, make a small charge for coining it; the Great Britain pays over eight millions Native State having to abstain for a term annually to India. We and the Chinese are of thirty years from coining in its own the sufferers by the trade. The Japanese mint. The Governor-General is empowered Ambassador once told me that it was this to limit the number of any coins to be made

> A contemporary, writing with reference to the rumour we noticed in our last issue. that Lords Northbrook and Napier were about to send home their recommendations for a scheme of army reform, says that the question has been at a dead-lock ever since Lord Northbrook came to India, owing to his determination not to spend money, and his intolerance of other men's views. The result of this intolerance, he says, "as to the army (concerning which the Viceroy has been perhaps more intensely positive than on any subject) is, that Lord Napler has really withdrawn altogether from the Government. He could not submit to the intolerant dictation of a man, who shewed no sense whatever of the deference that should have been paid to his age, experience and exact knowledge of military affairs, but thought it necessary, as he had been Under-Secretary of War to claim all there has been a dead-lock in army affairs. Lord Northbrook cannot work with any tause, though severe, they are, we suspect, not unjust. Lord Northbrook's attitude towards his subordinates has undoubtedly been one of the weakest points in his rule.

The Delhi Gassite says that the total out-turn of tea for Kumaon and Gurbwa in 1875 was close on 800,000lbs., of which about 100,000lbs was black. All was sole to the Cabut and Bokhara merchants. few contracts have been entered into for the crop of 1876, and it is stated that the dealers are prepared to ptirchase as much as the planters can grow this year. There are now three Central Asian dealers in home. They sat listlessly around the room Kumson, and other exports of green tea from the district for last season will amount to nearly 400,000lbs. of an estimated value of about three lakes of rupees.

A contemporary states that the Portuguese Diarlo do Geverno publishes en ofi-

last. "According to this report, he was at once visited by the Governor of the Province, who informed him that he had received express orders from home to render every assistance; and supply him with any funds he might require, and, at the same time, he placed the official residence at his disposal. The state of Cameron's health tended him were supplied gratuitously vernor-General Andrade, who gave him all the assistance in his power. The Lieutenant took up his quarters in the Consul's house, and his followers, fifty-six Arabs were lodged in the fortress of San Miguel.

vessels that have been lost off the coast of Ceylon, the Ceylon Times has the following - In a late issue, when alluding to the two most recent cases of wrecked steamers at Galle, we stated what we believed to be a well-ascertained fact, that the variation of ship-compasses when nearing our coast are so serious, as to defy the calculations of the most careful navigators, and sufficient in the opinion of our informant, to account for many of our shipping disasters of late We are informed that these variations are not constant, but are controlled by the direction of the wind and the character of the land. Now, setting aside all thought of fable and legend, a considerable portion of our seaboard contains vast deposits of magnetic iron ore. Whether this was known in former times or not, it is beyond question that the rare quality of the tools manufactured by native smiths from indigenous ore, is attributed to its possessing a highly magnetic quality. faut, and the extraordinary variations of the compass-needle in these waters, and the loss of a number of iron steamers on our coast, form curious illustrations of the fiction of the loadstone rock of Sinbad the Sailor.' The subject is of sufficient importance to call for a series of observations as to the precise extent of these magnetic variations."

It is reported that Bombay is to have a fresh batch of C.S.I.'S. Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee and Nana Morojee may shortly reckon upon being enrolled. Ex-members of the local Legislative Council and mem-Australian Sovereigns. bers now in office will; according to a contemporary, also participate in this general recognition of distinguished services, which, however, will be restricted to the nonofficial element.

A Marriage in Parsee high life is announced by the Jam-e-Jamshed. Mr. Jahang heer, heir and nephew of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, is engaged Miss Dhunbal, the accomplished daughter of Mr. Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia. The celebration of this event is postponed till the Prince's return to Bombay, when grand festivities are expected to take place.

The construction of the jetty in connec tion with the Madras Harbour has, for time, been suspended in accordance with the orders of Government. The work was stopped, the Standard says, as a revised estimate has been submitted to the authorities by Mr. May under instructions from Mr. Parkes, and it is reported that the cost of the structure will be increased by at least half a million sterling.

The Lift at Hog Island has been successfully utilized in the cleaning of a large steamer. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, of about 2000 tons, with a length of 250 feet and 34 beam, was lifted at 8 p.m. on Thursday last week, returned to Bombay duly seraped, cleaned, and with two coats of paint on Saturday, at 10 a.m., and left the same evening with the Calcutta mail. The total weight of the Lift was 6098 tons, including pontoon, ships' girders, It being full moon, the tides were unusally strong, and great care had to be exercised in handling and getting into position a long light draft vessel.

## Miscellaneous.

THE Opium question has been placed in two very cheering aspects. Not only does the competition of China do away with the moral objections against the Indian trade; but even for the sake of the morals of the Chinese, as well as of the Indian treasury, it ought to stimulate the Indian Government to develop its opium business. For just as good rum is less fatal than bad rum knowledge under heaven concerning the to the morals of soldiers and sailors, so it Indian Army. And the consequence is, would be safer in every way for the Chinaman to patroniae the foreign drug in preference to the home-grown article. But one; and that is really the history of his again, if the Chinese can only be induced Viceroyalty." We quote these remarks be- to improve their own drug by mixing it with Indian opium, it follows that the new development of the native Chinese industry may, instead of ultimately destroying the Indian trade, positively increase it. To the foregoing ingenious argument we may add another, which was advanced by the writer of a letter in our issue of the 10th instant, namely, the impetus which will be given to the trade in Indian oplum by the establishment of a direct route to Western and South Western China .- Indian Pioneer.

WHAT THEY DO AT CHURCH .- It was after the evening service, Mrs. Coonton and the three Misses Coonton had arrived with their things on. Mr. Coonton was lying on the lounge, asleep. "Emmeline," said Mrs. Coonton, suddenly addressing her oldest, "did you see Mrs. Parker when she came in ?" "Yes, ma," replied Emmeline "She didn't have that hat on last Sunday, did she?" "No," said Emmeline, "It is her

new hat. I noticed it the moment she went down the aisle, and says to Sarah, ' What on earth possesses Mrs. Parker to wear such a hat as that?' says I." "Such a great, prancing feather on such a little hat looked awfully ridiculous. I thought I should have laughed right out when I saw it," observed Sarah. I don't think it looked any worse than Mary Schuyler's, with that flaring red bow on the back," said Amelia. "I don't see what Mrs. Schuyler can be thinking of to dress -Mary out like that," said Mrs. Coonton with a sigh. "Mary must be older than Sarah, and yet she dresses as if she were a mere child." Did you see how the widow Marshal was trucked out?" inturrupted Emmeline. "She was as gay as a peacock. Mercy, what airs that woman puts on! I would like to ask her when she is going to bring back that pan of flour," and Emmeline tittered maliciously. She's shining around old M'Maeters, they say," mentioned Amelia. "Old M'Masters! ejaculated Mrs. Coonton. "Why, he is old enough to be her father." What difference do you suppose that makes to her?" suggested Emmeline. "But I pity him if he gets her. She's a perfect wild cat. Ellen Colonel Gordon is still safe and in good Byxley has got one of them Victoria hate, health. Disquieting rumours were circula- I see. If I had a drunken father I'd keep ting in England a short time ago, to the in doors. I think, and not be parading effect that some misfortune had befallen his myself in public." Just then there was a expedition, but these have been shown to motion on the lounge, and the ladies began be unfounded by news from the Colonel, to take off their things. "Hello, folks," said dated from Duffla, reporting his own health Mr. Coonton, rising up and rubbing his and safety, though the medical man who eves: "is church out?" "Yes," said Mrs. accompanied him had died. When Gordon | Coonton, with a yawn, which communicated wrote, not a white man had been left in itself to her daughters. "Did you hear a the party. He had reached a rapid, which good sermon?" "Pretty," accompanied by he feared it would be impossible to pass. another yawn all around. "See many It is therefore not improbable that it will good clothes?" was the next question. "I be impossible to extend the exploration of suppose you think, Mr. Coonton, that that the Nile further with the assistance of is all your wife and daughter go to Church for to look at other people's clothes." said Mrs. Coonton, tartly. "That's just like said Emmeline, with a toss of the head. With reference to the great number of He is always slurring church people." Pa sloped to bed .- Danbury News.

> Quotations. Hongsong, March 17, 1876. OPIUM.—New Patna, cash... 620 credit, 625 Old Patna, cash ... -New Benares, cash, 590 Old Benares, cash, New Malwa, cash, 580 Allowance Taels, 20 a 48 Old Malwa, cash, 585 credit, 590 Allowance Taels, 10 a 24 CAMPHOR, ... 14 QUICKSILVER. ... 81 SALTPETRE. Exchange. Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 3/11 Credit, 6 months' sight,... On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... R 221 Bombay, demand, ...B. 2201 Shanghai, demand, Shanghai, 30 days' sight, Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., Mexicans, ... English Sovereigns,

## Shares

Discount, ...

Hongkong Bank, 3 per cent. prem. H.K. Fire Inc. Co., \$492.50 China Fire lns. Co., \$145 Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70 H.K. & W. Dock Co., 50 % dis. oz div. China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1675 Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$675 Chinese Insurance Co., \$220 North China Ins. Co., Tis. 850 O. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tls. 57 Yangtaze Ins. Association, Tis. 625 H.K. C. & M. S.-bost Co., 6 dis. Union S. Navigation Co., Tis. — Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 74 Hongkong Hotel Co., \$521 die. Chinese Imperial Loan, £104

Temperature. HONGKONG, March 17, 1876. (Taken at Mesers, Palconer & Oo.'s Premises. Queen's Road.) THERMOMETER-9 A. M. 4 P. M. Maximum, Minim. over night, . BAROMETER. -9 A. M.

> Shipping Intelligence. HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers :-

Jan. 6, Annie Braginton, from New York to Shanghai. Jan. 6, Ottercaps, from Cardiff to Honge Jan. 6, Lycka Till, from Uardiff to Honge Jan. 10, Echo, from London to Hongkong. Jan. 11, Titian, from Penarth to Honge Jan. 13, Antipodes, from Cardiff to Hong-Jan. 17, Alex. McNeil, from Cardiff to Jan. 17, Onward, from Liverpool to Hong-Jan. 19, Sophie, from Cardiff to Hongkong. Jan. 20, Forward Ho, from London to Yokohama, do. Jan. 22, Flintshire (str.), from London to Penang, die. Jan. 24, Victoria (str.), from Liverpool to Manila. Jan. 26, Nestor (str.), from Liverpool to Jan. 81, Lord Macaulay, from Newport to Hongkong, Feb. 1, Nearchus (str.), from Cardiff to Feb. 2, Evelyn, from London to Hongkong. LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAFAN FORTS. At London. -Steamers via Sues Canal. Candia. Bumatra. Naples. Glenartney. Galley of Lorne. Viking. Sailing Vessels. Cashmere.

At Liverpool, Mary L. Stone

Undine.

Paul Marie

Moss Glen,

Antenor (str.)

Agameman (Abr.)

Curry Stuff, English, . catty



STEAM FOR Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Sues, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship TEHERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 30th Instant, at

.CARGO will be received on board unti Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the Office until 2 P.M. on the 29th Idem. For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods ship-Bed by their Steamers for Europe through Agypt, cither by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for

A. MolVER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, March 16, 1876.

## Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, KHY HYIW MOITORKNOS

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

CENTRAL

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

FITHE S. S. "BELGIC," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokoon SATURDAY, the 1st April, taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same

is required. Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent, on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West. G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 1, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOROHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Next U. S. Mail Steamer will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 15th April, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States,

and Europe. Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama. At New York, Passengers have selection

of various lines of Steamers to England France and Germany. Freight will be received on board unti

p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. For further information as to Passage

and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West. G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent. Hongkong, March 15, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Bu "OOBANIO." THIS Beason's American HAMS and

BACON in prime condition, Smoked BALMON Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Barrels and Tine;

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. Hongkong, February 19, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS, (In English and Chinese.) TATASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now trady at this Office-Price \$1 each. THA MAIL Office,

### Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia. EDWARD NORTON & Co.,

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TABLE

DOLICIES granted on Marine Ricks to all parts of the world at current rates, This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 15 % to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

> LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

> > (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STEELING.

HE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be reand transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single For Rates of Premiums, forms of preposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

If required, protection will be granted on

Hongkong, January 4, 1867. THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

COMPANY, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of · Ohina and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports,

no charge for policy pain. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Hongkong, November 1, 1871. MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER

AND LONDON. THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foothow, Shanghai Hankow, and are prepared to grant

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Insurances at current rates.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

IMCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The Birst, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:-Marine Department. (1)

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia. Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co, Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE,

TOOLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits. are distributed annually to Contributors. whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reservo Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGISZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-TION OF SHANGHAL

NOTIOE. FTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty

three and One Third per cent. (331%) on Local Risks only, RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents: Bongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY. THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class fish, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, January 8, 1875,

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-ANCE, COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, nayable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co. Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VIOTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COM PANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTION.

LL Persons holding Warrants against unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or Bonus, are requested to present same for payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise their claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRE, F. D. SASSCON, Liquidators. Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent, in Hongkong, for the above named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-

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